

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,174

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1970

Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (12-11). Tomorrow occasional rain, 63-72 (12-14). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy, 62-70 (12-14). Tomorrow little rain, 61-70 (12-14). **CHAMPAIGN:** Partly cloudy, 62-70 (12-14). **CHAMPAIGN:** Partly cloudy, 62-70 (12-14). **CHAMPAIGN:** Partly cloudy, 62-70 (12-14). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 8**

Austria	..... 6.5	Libya	..... 9.0	Poland	..... 10.0
Belgium	..... 8.5	Luxembourg	..... 10.0	Romania	..... 10.0
Denmark	..... 1.75	Netherlands	..... 0.85	Soviet Union	..... 1.00
France	..... 1.00	Norway	..... 1.75	Sweden	..... 1.00
Germany	..... 0.50	Portugal	..... 0.50	Switzerland	..... 1.00
Greece	..... 1.00	Spain	..... 1.00	Turkey	..... 1.00
India	..... 2.00	U.S.	..... 1.00	Yugoslavia	..... 1.00
Iran	..... 2.00				
Italy	..... 1.00				
Japan	..... 1.00				
Lebanon	..... 2.00				

Heavy Volume Wall St. Soars On, Dow Climbs 20.95

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stock prices on Wall Street continued to rise today, with the Dow Jones industrial average adding 20.95 points to yesterday's record-high gain of 32.04. The volume of 1.21 billion shares was the heaviest of the year, totaling 1,211 issues advanced while 271 declined. New lows were set by 77 issues compared to 300 on Wednesday. Three stocks established 1970 highs.

Most analysts attributed the gain to last night's private House dinner, during which President Nixon and his top economic advisers expressed their confidence in the economy. Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns promised he not permit a "crisis of liquidity." Details, Page 9.

Irish Party Faces Crisis

Two Irish Ex-Ministers Charged in Arms Plot

DUBLIN, May 28 (UPI).—Two former cabinet ministers were today charged with conspiracy to smuggle arms and ammunition into the Republic for use in Northern Ireland.

The charges plunged the republic into its gravest political crisis in a century. After 24 hours of intense police activity, special detectives arrested former Minister Charles Haughey, 47, and ex-minister of Agriculture Neil T. Blaney, 45, on conspiracy charges. Both ministers were freed on \$2,500 bail each.



Neil T. Blaney



Charles Haughey

Blaney, which followed a political storm within the Fianna Fail party, where Minister Jack Lynch's leadership was challenged.

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Four Camps Of Red Hq. Are Found Cambodian Bases Were Evacuated

SAIGON, May 28 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops reported killing 76 North Vietnamese regulars in a four-hour battle near the Demilitarized Zone today. In Cambodia, meanwhile, government forces reported invading Communist units in the provincial capital of Prey Veng.

With the allied offensive in Cambodia entering its fourth week, official military sources in Saigon said American infantrymen had discovered four base camps of the Communist headquarters known as COSVN—the Central Office for South Vietnam.

President Nixon, in announcing the start of the offensive on May 1, said COSVN was Hanoi's war headquarters and declared that one of the main purposes of the allied campaign in Cambodia was to destroy it.

A report on the four-hour battle in the far northern quarter of South Vietnam today said a battalion of North Vietnamese infantrymen (about 600 soldiers) stormed out of the jungle and tried to overrun a South Vietnamese artillery base 15 miles south of Quang Tri.

Field reports listed 76 North Vietnamese slain against South Vietnamese losses of three men killed and two wounded.

Street Battle

In Phnom Penh, military spokesmen said Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops shelled the provincial capital of Prey Veng today and then swept into the center of town before Cambodian troops regrouped to drive them out.

No casualty reports were available from the all-day street battle in the city 35 miles west of Phnom Penh, target of the most serious attack against a Cambodian population center in two weeks.

The spokesmen said that in addition, guerrilla troops captured the crossroads village of Taling Krasang, 50 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, and had driven away French rubber plantation managers in two provinces along the Vietnam border.

French plantation officials said their men had been pulled out in the face of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese activity. All were said to have got out safely.

The official military sources said an estimated 1,000 soldiers have been guarding the four COSVN base camps plus the commanders themselves, had fled the area in the Phnom Penh direction, 70 miles north of Saigon.

"If you equate COSVN as people, then no," it has not been found, one source said. "But if (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Weekly Toll Down Sharply In Indochina

SAIGON, May 28 (UPI).—American combat deaths in the Indochina conflict declined sharply last week, but South Vietnamese losses were the second highest of the year, allied military spokesmen reported today.

The U.S. military command said 143 Americans were killed and 808 wounded in South Vietnam and Cambodia during the week ending May 23. The death toll was nearly 40 percent below that of the previous week, when 217 U.S. servicemen were slain.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen said 734 government soldiers were killed, 2,080 wounded and 42 reported missing in action last week. In the previous seven-day period, government losses were 553 dead, 1,470 wounded and 31 missing.

Allied spokesmen said 2,321 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed last week, compared with losses of 3,724 in the previous week.

Britain Would Ban-the-Boom, Including Noise of the Concorde

LONDON, May 28 (Reuters).—The government plans to ban commercial flights at supersonic speeds over Britain. It was announced here today. If brought into effect, the ban would apply to the Anglo-French Concorde airliner scheduled to be operating commercially in 1973.

The proposal is designed to prevent flights that would cause sonic booms to be heard on the ground, a government white paper on protection of the environment said today. The ban would also include overflights by airlines of other Western European countries.

Regional Planning Minister Anthony Crosland said noise in Britain has been getting worse. "It is perhaps the most persistently annoying form of pollution, and we are determined to get the levels down."

Other government measures proposed include tighter control over vehicle exhausts, more finance for grants to establish smoke-free zones, a low-noise certificate for future subsonic jet aircraft and international agreements to reduce oil spillage at sea.



PARIS FIGHTING CONTINUES—A demonstrator, black handkerchief-masked and armed with an iron bar, emerges from a cloud of police-fired tear gas to hurl a stone at policemen during a clash yesterday afternoon at the Censier annex of the University of Paris on the Left Bank. Later police routed students from the annex.

After Maoist Leaders Jailed

Leftists Fight Paris Police In Second Day of Protests

PARIS, May 28.—Massive forces of armed riot police, preceded by tear gas barrages, occupied university buildings in central Paris tonight, after a day of rioting by leftist students armed with Molotov cocktails and iron bars.

The police moved into the normally inviolable buildings only after the rector of the faculty of science asked for action to prevent further damage to scientific equipment after a round of riots last night.

The leftists, protesting the trial and imprisonment of two Maoist leaders, today smashed a branch of a French bank, attacked a police bus with firebombs, and overturned scores of cars to form barricades.

But Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, speaking on nationwide television, stressed that there was no risk of another uprising like the month-long 1968 riots.

The government was surprised, then, he said, "Let the French people be entirely assured that we have the means to put an end to all types of situations of this kind," he said.

When some 500 police moved into the science faculty today, they carefully left an escape route for the 400-plus students who had been pelting them with bricks for hours.

A senior officer said, "We had orders to clear the buildings without making arrests."

A policeman was injured in the first clash today. Police headquarters said about 30 youths attacked a police bus with sticks, stones and Molotov cocktails, then ran back into the science faculty building of the University of Paris.

In another clash, about 300 to 350 youths dashed out of the Censier annex of the Sorbonne, pelted police forces with sticks, ball-bearings, bolts and stones before retreating back into the building.

In France, police are not allowed to enter university grounds unless invited by the rector. An invitation by the rector to clear demonstrators out of the Sorbonne in 1968 was credited with sparking the student unrest and leading to the widespread worker strikes.

Protecting themselves with shields and steel helmets, the police fired back tear gas grenades.

A group of extremists broke into a bank opposite the Censier annex, shattering the windows, wrecking furniture, tearing up files and trying to start a fire in the basement outside the strongroom, but with no success.

Scrawled on the walls of the bank were the words: "Here are the ruins of moneyed France—long live the people's France."

The youths actively involved in (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

U.S., Russia Set Mideast Parley

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have arranged a tentative meeting here next week at which another effort will be made to relieve tensions in the Middle East.

The State Department said it was "very likely" that Assistant Secretary Joseph Sisco would meet "sometime next week" with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who returned late last week from a lengthy period of consultations in Moscow.

Russia Cool to NATO Offer Of Talks and Cut in Forces

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 28 (NYT).—Soviet commentators, in the first public assessment here of the NATO ministerial meeting in Rome, reacted coolly today to the proposal for East-West talks on mutual and balanced reduction of military forces in Europe.

Commentaries by Tass, the Soviet press agency, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, were generally cautious in tone, however, and left all options open for Soviet authorities.

In line with Soviet efforts to isolate the United States as the chief "aggressive" force in the world, the commentaries were critical of American-backed plans, but cordial to ideas put forth by West Europe, particularly France and Italy.

Vikenty Matveyev, an authoritative Izvestia commentator, said that the results of the NATO meeting appeared to represent a "compromise" between those who would like to block progress toward an all-European conference—the plan sponsored by the Warsaw Pact countries—and those who would like to see it take place in the very near future.

The Warsaw Pact countries have urged an all-European conference with no preconditions or preset agenda. The Russians have indicated, however, that they were opposed to the conference discussing such topics as Berlin or Germany.

Tass said that the NATO communiqué's reference to the conference "is full of reservations in

U.S. May Supply Jets to Replace Israel's Losses

By Anatole Shub

ROME, May 28 (UPI).—The Nixon administration is preparing to replace Israeli Phantom jets lost in combat if Russia refuses to help de-escalate the Middle East conflict, U.S. officials indicated here today.

This decision will probably be made after a crucial meeting that Secretary of State William F. Rogers will have next week with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, who has returned to Washington from extended consultations in Moscow. According to European news reports, Mr. Rogers told the NATO foreign ministers meeting here Tuesday that the U.S. was reconsidering the Israeli request for Phantoms "in a positive spirit." The secretary of state left Rome this afternoon for brief stops in Madrid and Lisbon en route to Washington.

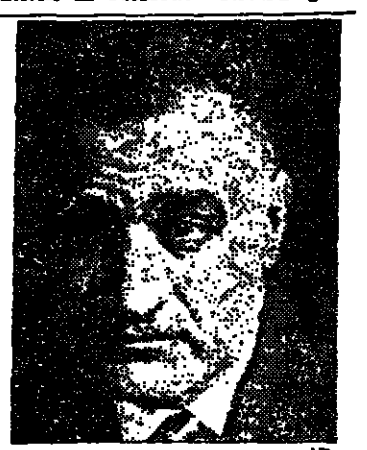
U.S. officials said that while no appointment had yet been made, Mr. Rogers would see Mr. Dobrynin as quickly as possible. He intends to press two main requests. First, he will renew the longstanding American plea for mutual limitations on further arms deliveries to the Middle East. Second, he will urge joint efforts to halt both Arab raids across the Suez Canal and other truce lines, and Israeli air and ground raids in reprisal against the "war of attrition" proclaimed by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and other Arab chiefs.

European diplomats believe that these requests have already been conveyed to Mr. Dobrynin. They are thought to have been delivered last March, before the administration postponed decision on the Israeli request for Phantoms—largely in order to permit the Russian envoy to consult the top Soviet leadership. Thus, the real question at the coming Rogers-Dobrynin meeting is whether the Soviet ambassador will be able to report a new policy turn in Moscow.

Since last October, the Kremlin has rebuffed efforts at a political settlement, strongly backed both by Mr. Nasser's war of attrition and Palestinian guerrilla forces, and introduced Russian pilots into the Egyptian air force.

Most diplomats doubt that Soviet policy will change. Both Europeans and Americans who have seen Mr. Nasser recently have reported him to be politically inflexible and expecting even more Soviet aid in arms and men.

U.S. officials said today that if the Soviet position remained unchanged, the most intelligent approach to Israel's request for Phantoms would be to supply the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gamal Abdel Nasser

Nasser Says Soviet Arms Spare Cairo

CAIRO, May 28 (Reuters).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser tonight declared Egypt was forced to get anti-aircraft missiles from Russia to protect Cairo and other cities from Israeli attack.

Addressing a mass rally in Khartoum, the Egyptian leader said the Soviet Union supplied S.A.M.-3 ground-to-air missiles and experts as a defensive measure, and completely without strings.

"We have Soviet advisers in Egyptian units. They are with our forces everywhere. But they do not meddle in politics," Mr. Nasser said.

"Today, while we are facing Israel and the United States, we need Soviet assistance. We need it to prevent Israeli penetration using Phantoms supplied by America. Without Soviet help the Israelis could have struck at Cairo."

It was the Egyptian leader's lengthiest defense yet of the recent Soviet arms buildup in Egypt, which has aroused concern in Israel and in some political circles in the United States.

President Nasser said that when the United States spoke of maintaining the balance of power in the Middle East, it meant maintaining Israeli superiority over the Arabs.

The United States had already sold Israel 150 Phantom and Skyhawk fighters "for the sole purpose of hitting at us," he said.

"We asked the Soviet Union to help us in facing up to these modern weapons of destruction." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mrs. Meir Lifts Peace Hopes, Softens 'Direct' Negotiation

BEIRUT, May 28 (NYT).—Diplomats who for years have labored to start Arabs and Israelis moving toward peace registered today a restrained but definite degree of optimism over Premier Golda Meir's statement accepting the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 23, 1947.

Technically Mrs. Meir said little more than the Israeli UN delegate Joseph Tekoah said many months ago. But there was, the diplomats noted, an important difference: Mr. Tekoah said the resolution could be the basis for direct negotiations, whereas Mrs. Meir omitted the word "direct." This, the diplomats felt, could make all the difference.

In top-level circles of the Lebanese government there was talk of little else today. Consultations between King Hussein of Jordan and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, the two Arab rulers most directly concerned in any settlement with the Israelis, are reported to be under way.

Some Arab politicians are concluding simply that Mrs. Meir made her statement as a concession to the U.S. government to get delivery of Phantom jets and other weapons. But the diplomats see it in a wider context. They believe that Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, on his latest swing to Washington, encountered some unusually stern and worried talk at high levels about two kinds of developments in the Middle East and in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Concerning the Middle East, it is understood that he was told something like this—and that the thoughts were backed up by the British government and Canadian diplomats:

What do you think the future holds for Israel and the United States if the Israelis continue their present line of absolute intransigence? If the present governments of Egypt and Jordan cannot obtain a settlement restoring all or most of their lost territories, they are going to be overthrown, sooner or later, by radical revolutionary movements represented by the Palestinian commandos on the northern Arab world and by elements in the Egyptian Army. The successor regimes would almost surely be so radical and committed to the Soviet Union. Mr. Eban reportedly was told, that all hope of settlement would be lost. U.S. interests in the Middle East would probably have to be written off.

It was also pointed out to Mr. Eban that the Soviet line on the Middle East has hardened. Where as a year ago the Russians were willing to talk about a package deal in which Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories was one element, now they are insisting that Israeli withdrawal—total withdrawal—is a prerequisite for any other.

Mrs. Meir's words, it is now felt, might break the stalemate, both in the Middle East itself and in talks with the Russians.

FBI Chief Happy Chandler Punched College Protester

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—A punch "right in the schnozzola" of a long-haired student during a University of Kentucky demonstration has brought a letter of commendation to A.B. (Happy) Chandler, a former governor of Kentucky, from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Chandler, a long-time friend of Mr. Hoover, refused to discuss the contents of the note. Persons who have heard the 71-year-old former governor and U.S. senator describe his contents say that Mr. Hoover remarked that if such prompt action was taken by others the country would not be bothered by similar campus disruptions.

Mr. Chandler's one-rounder occurred shortly after the Kent State University shootings in Ohio that prompted demonstrations on the Kentucky campus. He said that the student, Mike Greenwell of Louisville, grabbed his tie while he was talking with a cued after a university board of trustees meeting.

Mr. Chandler later apologized for the fistfight, saying, "I'm sorry that I did that. If I had time to think, I don't



J. Edgar Hoover

Nasser Says Soviet Arms Spare Cairo

Russians Balance U.S. Aid to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Egypt was now in continuous battle with Israel at the front, Mr. Nasser said. It was a battle of destiny and Egypt would spare no efforts to regain its rights, he said.

But he added: "We want peace. Real peace based on justice. But there must be a withdrawal of the aggressive forces from all occupied Arab land. It is on this basis that we accepted the Security Council resolution of 1967."

Israel continued to reject the resolution and had refused to cooperate with the UN envoy Gunnar Jarring, Mr. Nasser alleged. "Israel wants expansion. It has declared the annexation of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. It intends to Judaize the Holy Land."

He praised the struggle of the Palestinians, "a people of refugees who have become a people of commandos," he declared.

Egypt launched its war of attrition last year against Israel. Mr. Nasser said, after the Israelis showed that they completely rejected the UN cease-fire resolution by shelling the cities of Suez and Ismailia.

"We realized we were fighting not just Israel but those behind Israel, including the United States with all its technical and electronic devices."

Egypt could not face this enemy without Soviet assistance. Its armed forces budget was now \$1.2 billion, against \$401 million in 1967, Mr. Nasser said.

Israel would not seek peace so long as it was backed by the United States, Mr. Nasser said. Britain was also following U.S. policy.

Of efforts for a political solution, he said, "We are still trying with the United States, so that history will not record there was any door we did not knock on."

Earlier at the rally—part of celebrations marking the first anniversary of the Sudanese revolution under Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, Libyan Premier Moammar Kadhafi, called for mobilization of all Arab potential to fight Israel.

Thant Cites UN Unit's Peril In Mideast's 'War Situation'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 28 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant, in a report issued yesterday, told the Security Council that UN cease-fire observers along the Suez Canal were now experiencing risks "greater than at any previous time" in "what amounts to a war situation."

He said he had authorized the acting chief of the observers, Finnish Maj. Gen. Ensio Silasvuo, to close another observation post on the Israeli side Saturday. That will leave six posts in operation on that side and six on the Egyptian side.

In a section written by Gen. Silasvuo, the Thant report said that the Israeli side Saturday. That will leave six posts in operation on that side and six on the Egyptian side.

Russia Cool To NATO Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

ern European states, reflecting popular support for the Warsaw Pact proposal, had constructive thoughts on the subject, but were shunted aside by "pressure by the American delegation."

Western diplomats here have predicted that Moscow would continue to show no interest in the two-year-old proposal for mutual troop reduction. The diplomats said that Russia is keeping its large force in Eastern Europe partly for political reasons—to keep the Warsaw Pact cohesive. And they said that any such talks would by necessity force the Russians to deal with the Americans on European problems, something Moscow is trying to avoid in the apparent hope that a feeling of détente will grow in Western Europe that will lead to an erosion of NATO unity and unilateral withdrawal of American troops from the Continent.

The commentators, while not specifically ruling out the reduction-in-force idea, were negative about them. Tass said it was "taken out of the mothballs" and praised France for not joining in it. Mr. Matveyev, also showing no interest in the plan, said that it did not give with American efforts to get Western European countries to increase their military budgets.

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U.S. Readying Replacement Jets for Israel

Soviet Intransigence Called Key to Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

Jets on a replacement basis. Since Israel has directly linked its air sorties over Egypt to the continuation of Mr. Nasser's war of attrition, Egyptian respect for a cease-fire along the Suez Canal could presumably end Israeli air raids and thus limit the need for new Phantoms.

Officials said they would not be deterred from shipping the Phantoms by Mr. Nasser's recent threats of unleashing violent anti-American actions in the Arab world. Once a decision is made, military specialists indicate, the jets could arrive in Israel quickly.

The officials appeared gloomy over both Soviet and Arab attitudes toward diplomatic efforts for a compromise. They said that Moscow has no positive incentive for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, since the present situation favors extension of Soviet influence over the Arab states. The reading is that current Kremlin policy favors the maximum turbulence in the Middle East short of all-out war.

As for the Arabs, the key to a settlement lies with Egypt, where U.S. officials report that the Soviet presence is being felt more and more every day. In the light of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine and the recent Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty authorizing the Kremlin to intervene in the domestic affairs of its allies, "there is no doubt our military authorities will take whatever steps are necessary."

In an interview at his home here, Mr. Thant, who has been foreign minister for over 11 years, said that for the present Thailand would provide aid to Cambodia in the form of arms manufactured in Thailand—books, uniforms, things like that—but not arms or military equipment, which come mainly from the United States and whose transfer to Cambodia would require Washington's approval.

The foreign minister left open the eventual level of aid to Cambodia by saying the Thai government would have to await the report of the 36-man delegation that flew to Phnom Penh yesterday to discuss the aid question.

The military-dominated delegation to Phnom Penh—which was also charged with working out the formalities of restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed since 1961—is due to return tonight.

On the matter of arms aid, the 56-year-old foreign minister said weapons could not be provided now "for the simple reason that we don't manufacture arms in this country." He said the question of seeking American permission to use U.S.-supplied weapons to Cambodia "did not arise."

Asked about the possibility of organizing a volunteer force to go to Cambodia, Mr. Thant said some members of parliament had made such a suggestion, "but not the government."

Thailand is already providing military aid indirectly to Cambodia through the six air bases here from which United States B-52 bombers and F-4 fighter-bombers have been flying raids against Communist targets there, as well as the older targets in Laos and Vietnam.

In addition, Thailand has over 12,000 combat troops in South Vietnam—a relatively large chunk of its military establishment of about 200,000 men.

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DOGGED FIGHTER—Alert and wary, a Cambodian government soldier crouches at the base of a statue of a winged dog during the battle to retake Kompong Chom.

U.S. Would Assign Top Figure To Paris Talks If Beneficial

ROME, May 28 (WP)—The United States would send a well-known public figure to lead its delegation at the stalled Paris peace talks on Vietnam if that would improve their prospects, U.S. officials said here today.

Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned as head of the U.S. delegation last December, was replaced by career diplomat Philip Habib, former No. 3 on the Lodge team, with the rank of acting delegation chief. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong spokesmen have frequently denounced this as a U.S. attempt to downgrade the talks.

U.S. officials here said, after the conclusion of the NATO foreign ministers' meeting, that the failure to replace Mr. Lodge with a figure of comparable stature was deliberate. It reflected the Nixon administration view that the Communists were not negotiating seriously and that there was not much hope for progress in the talks.

Mr. Lodge's resignation followed President Nixon's public disclosure of 11 secret meetings between Mr. Lodge and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

The U.S. officials emphasized that, while they have full confidence in Mr. Habib's professional competence, they were not well-known figures to Paris very quickly at the first sign from Hanoi that the talks might progress.

Neutral observers feel that the controversy over the envoy's rank is symbolic, rather than important, for both Washington and Hanoi. These observers assert that the secret talks broke down last August after the United States refused to move toward broadening

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Thai Troops To Cambodia A Possibility

By Sydney H. Schanberg

BANGKOK, Thailand, May 28 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said today that "it is early to say" whether Thai troops would be sent to Cambodia to fight against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong there.

But he added that, if the Communists threatened Thailand's border with Cambodia, "there is no doubt our military authorities will take whatever steps are necessary."

In an interview at his home here, Mr. Thanat, who has been foreign minister for over 11 years, said that for the present Thailand would provide aid to Cambodia in the form of arms manufactured in Thailand—books, uniforms, things like that—but not arms or military equipment, which come mainly from the United States and whose transfer to Cambodia would require Washington's approval.

The foreign minister left open the eventual level of aid to Cambodia by saying the Thai government would have to await the report of the 36-man delegation that flew to Phnom Penh yesterday to discuss the aid question.

The military-dominated delegation to Phnom Penh—which was also charged with working out the formalities of restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed since 1961—is due to return tonight.

On the matter of arms aid, the 56-year-old foreign minister said weapons could not be provided now "for the simple reason that we don't manufacture arms in this country." He said the question of seeking American permission to use U.S.-supplied weapons to Cambodia "did not arise."

Asked about the possibility of organizing a volunteer force to go to Cambodia, Mr. Thanat said some members of parliament had made such a suggestion, "but not the government."

Thailand is already providing military aid indirectly to Cambodia through the six air bases here from which United States B-52 bombers and F-4 fighter-bombers have been flying raids against Communist targets there, as well as the older targets in Laos and Vietnam.

In addition, Thailand has over 12,000 combat troops in South Vietnam—a relatively large chunk of its military establishment of about 200,000 men.

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Drive Suddenly Halted U.S. Recruiting Cambodians In Vietnam for Cambodia War

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, May 28 (NYT)—South Vietnamese and Laos. There was no information available on who was paying the newly recruited Cambodians.

The reported presence of Khmer Serei with the Special Forces in Vinh-Binh was the first recent indication that the Green Berets were again working with the loose rightist movement, that long opposed to the Khmer Serei, the Cambodian rightist movement—recruited and "shipped out" 230 Cambodian militiamen last week.

He said, however, that the drive in his province came to "a screeching halt" when the South Vietnamese province chief complained to President Nguyen Van Thieu that the recruiting had been going on without his knowledge.

Informed American officials confirmed the account and acknowledged that the drive was under way in other delta provinces with large Cambodian populations, but they declined to provide extensive details. One said that the matter was "classified" and "in the hands of the Green Berets" or Special Forces.

The recruiting campaign appears to be an aspect of an effort reported earlier to sign up some of the 600,000 Cambodians in South Vietnam for military service. Cambodia, as the Cambodian government had requested of the South Vietnamese.

However, the indications then were that the Cambodians would be integrated into the Cambodian armed forces. The involvement of the Special Forces leaves open the possibility that they could command the recruited Cambodian forces as they are commanding similar mercenary troops now in

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Spanish Opposition Angered, Rogers Talks Bid Refused

By Richard Eder

MADRID, May 28 (UPI)—A group of distinguished Spanish opposition figures who had asked to meet Secretary of State William P. Rogers to talk about U.S.-Spanish base negotiations were advised today by the American Embassy to write a letter instead.

The refusal by Mr. Rogers, who arrived here from Rome this afternoon and will meet with officials of the Spanish government tomorrow, disturbed the opposition figures but did not surprise them. There was intense bitterness, however, at the way the refusal was conveyed. This bitterness was directed particularly at U.S. Ambassador Robert C. Hill. Mr. Hill had been asked on

Tuesday by Jose Maria de Arellano, Count of Motrico, a leading Democratic Monarchist, to try to arrange the meeting. Count Arellano said that he had received a telegram that same evening from the ambassador assuring him that the request had been passed to the secretary of state.

Count Arellano said that he received a brief note today from the ambassador that ignored the request for a meeting. The letter read as follows:

"As the President's representative in Spain I am authorized to inform you that if you will mail to me the petition you desire to deliver to the secretary of state, it will be forwarded to the appropriate authorities in the U.S. government."

There was a deep sense of outrage among the 130 signatories of the statement, which was to have been given to Mr. Rogers by a delegation chosen from among them. One called it a "brutal" reply. He noted that it ignored the request for a meeting, suggested that the group's views be dropped in the mail—something which may be more jarring to Americans—and failed even to promise that these views would find their way to Mr. Rogers.

More Floods In Store for Romanians

VIENNA, May 28 (UPI)—The Danube River will rampage for nearly two more weeks through Romania before its flood crest passes, the Romanian government warned today.

Besides the scores of people killed and millions of acres flooded, at least 300 schools have been closed by the floods, which have "played havoc" with the school year, the official news agency Agerpres reported.

The flood—the worst in Romanian history—has lasted two weeks already. Agerpres said a new Danube crest has entered Romania and, moving at about three miles an hour, will take ten to 12 days to cover the 65 miles to the delta, where it spills into the Black Sea.

In that time, Agerpres said, the river, now three times its usual size, will imperil 18 towns with a population of more than 500,000 and endanger dozens of factories, shipyards and farms.

Earth slides caused by the floods already have changed the courses of some rivers, presenting a permanent threat to towns on their banks.

Death and damage tolls were incomplete. The most recent statistics from Agerpres reported 176 persons dead or missing, at least 270,000 others evacuated from 1,500 towns and cities, 40,000 houses destroyed, and 2,143 million acres of farmland and 1,426 miles of highway under water.

Today, work brigades and voluntary helpers toiled around-the-clock to strengthen soaked levees in an attempt to save Galati, Romania's industrial showcase.



Barricade put up yesterday on the Rue Censier in Paris by students at a nearby university center.

Adds Fuel to Puerto Rican Dispute

U.S. Navy Shells Fall Near Governor's Ship

By Irwin Goodwin

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 28 (UPI)—Six mortar shells fired in practice by the U.S. Navy from the tiny Caribbean island of Culebra last Friday afternoon splashed down about a mile from a yacht carrying Gov. Luis A. Ferré and four other Puerto Rican leaders.

Mr. Ferré had been visiting the island for the first time since becoming governor last year. He met some of its 800 residents who have been battling the U.S. Navy for many years.

While the 66-year-old governor was below deck taking a catnap after a busy five-hour tour of the island, a group of children who were surfing and swimming ran for cover in panic as some of the shells landed 200 yards away.

The incident has embarrassed and enraged Navy officials. The Navy last month proposed a new plan intended "to smooth the troubled waters," as Rear Adm. Alfred R. Matterer, then commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier, told a news conference.

Gov. Ferré immediately hailed the proposal as "a new attitude on the part of the Navy which we

welcome." But Culebra's Mayor Raymond Feliciano denounced the plan.

As it is, Culebra and its surrounding cays and rocks, along with the neighboring island of Vieques, share the doubtful distinction of being the only inhabited areas used as targets for the Navy's most modern and sophisticated non-nuclear armory.

In a statement taken from three of the children by Richard Copaken of the Washington, D.C., law firm of Covington and Burling, the youngsters claim that there was no red warning flag on the observation post to indicate firing. Mr. Copaken is representing the Culebrans as a public service.

On the yacht, a 41-foot Hatteras sports cruiser, Skipper Antonio de Valle, a wealthy building contractor, saw columns of water rise from the sea just after he heard the firing.

"I didn't stop to figure out why the Navy was firing," he recalled. "I just turned around and headed back to port"—the nearest being Pinar, on Puerto Rico's eastern shore, 19 miles west of Culebra.

Gov. Ferré was not told of the incident until Monday.

During his meeting with about 80 islanders at city hall on Friday, Gov. Ferré had insisted that "Culebra is not negotiable." He promised to intercede for Culebrans with the Navy.

which would now become the major target of Navy ships and planes.

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Paris Leftists Battle Police

(Continued from Page 1)

the clashes with the police appeared to be 250-300 strong at most, and aged from 17 to 20. About one-quarter were girls, many armed and wearing crash helmets.

Several automobiles were overturned in the streets near the Censier center, rarely in situations where they could have been used as barricades.

Police barrages were set up throughout the Latin Quarter and cars and students were being searched.

Many demonstrators talked of some students being more or less seriously injured. It was known that one young girl was rushed to hospital by ambulance.

A newsman saw a motorcycle policeman stamp on the ankle, apparently breaking a bone, of a young girl being taken to a paddy wagon. There was a sharp crack as he hit her ankle and she screamed with pain in the wagon.

The girl had been walking peacefully several blocks from the scene of the demonstration when a policeman grabbed her and started hauling her off. She showed outward signs of being involved in the disturbances.

Some 250 students were on top of the six-story faculty building several blocks away from Censier. Some students were on the roof of the six-story faculty building hurling bricks and other debris from a local building site at the massed police.

The situation was also tense at the main faculty of sciences building several blocks away from Censier. Some students were on the roof of the six-story faculty building hurling bricks and other debris from a local building site at the massed police.

The massed police forces were among the heaviest ever seen in Paris, even during the 1968 rioting. Police said tonight that 250 persons had been held for identity checks—bringing the total number detained during street fighting yesterday and today to 717.

All major street fighting appeared to be over by 9:30 p.m. However, police remained in large numbers patrolling the Latin Quarter.

French Customs Strike PARIS, May 28 (Reuters)—There were no customs checks on travelers at some French airports and frontier post today as customs officials went on a 24-hour strike to back pay and working conditions claims. No checks were made in Paris at Orly and Le Bourget airports and at Nice airport.

Verdicts in Trial of 2 Maoists Satisfy Few Parties in France

By James Goldborough

PARIS, May 28.—Like the Chicago trial, the Maoist trial that ended here today satisfied almost nobody.

It certainly didn't satisfy the leftists, who last night went on a Latin Quarter rampage that Paris hadn't seen in two years. Close to 500 arrests were made, and the police reported 51 officers injured. At least that many leftists were hurt.

The fighting started up again today and tonight. The Science Faculty and the Censier annex of the University of Paris were occupied by police.

The trial ended with the two defendants, both editors of the Maoist publication "The People's Cause," sentenced to prison terms of one year and one of eight months. Yesterday their organization, the Proletarian Left, was officially banned.

The interest of the trial lay in the charges. The light sentences handed out showed that, in the judge's opinion, the prosecutor didn't have much of a case.

Contradictions Cited He might have had a better one if philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre hadn't pointed out the trial's contradictions.

From the beginning, neither side was talking about. For the prosecution, the Maoists were advocating in print armed rebellion and civil war, which fell under the restrictions of the 1881 freedom-of-the-press law.

As at the Chicago trial, the defense here argued that it was a political trial, and that the government, in its law-and-order mood, was out to get the radical left fringe groups that abound here. It was twitting its nose at the month of May, which since May, 1968, riots has taken on a certain symbolic importance here.

Never has the conflict between the radical left youth and the establishment been more apparent. The defendants, Jean-Pierre Le Dantec, 27, (sentenced to one year) and Michel Le Bris, 26, (eight months), clearly didn't get their ideas across to the court.

The judge asked Mr. Le Bris if, under his system, he would allow free elections.

Mr. Le Bris: "That depends what kind."

The judge: "Really now, in your future society will there be elections, labor unions, political parties?"

Mr. Le Bris: "I'm not for the unions, not for present political parties."

The judge: "And elections? What will you do to guarantee freedom?"

Mr. Le Bris: "At first, there will be the capitalist roots to destroy. Then the dictatorship of the proletariat will be declared."

The judge: "Really, a dictatorship?"

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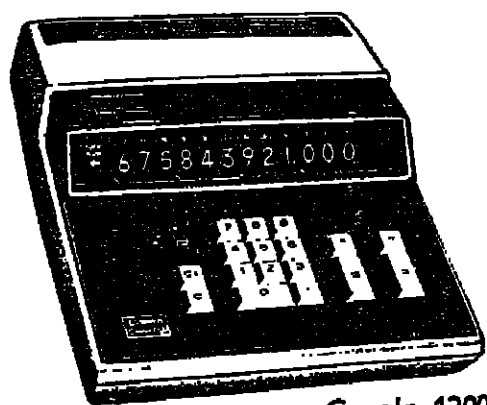
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Canon



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PRAGUE, May 28 (AP).—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today said that "the new U.S. administration recently showed a tendency toward adventurism, toward respecting its own declarations."

Strougal leveled this attack at the Nixon administration in a session called to ratify the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance. Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev signed here.

Strougal told a joint session of lower and upper houses the new treaty is extremely important, "particularly in the present time which is characterized by an aggravated struggle between socialism and imperialism."

Recent events in Indochina, imperialism has expanded its military interventions, is shown both by the conflict of the United States and by the spread of aggression to Cambodia."

also criticized West Germany, that so far Bonn has not any effective steps that justify us to evaluate in a more positive light situation at our western borders.

Our concern over the re-arming forces in that area, where troops of imperialism, primarily the U.S.A., are stationed, cannot be alleviated by promises and assurances, however perfect in style."

came in for Czech criticism yesterday when Foreign Minister Jan Marko leveled an unsharp public attack against French government for perceiving criticism of the Prague regime in the French and radio.

Marko told parliament that Franco-French relations are disturbed by "repeated anti-Soviet campaigns of French press criticism of development in Czechoslovakia. These must be noted with regret official French quarters do the action against these campaigns, but, on the contrary, are Czechoslovak emigrants' opportunity to appear on television radio, that is, on government-owned media."

gue has previously protested Austria, Britain, the United States and Communist China, press criticism of development in Czechoslovakia. These governments have said that the press in their countries is free and not under government control.

omanian Off
Soviet Talks

PRAGUE, May 28 (AP).—Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer left Bucharest on a surprise visit to the Soviet Union for talks on economic and industrial cooperation, Agence Press reported.

news agency said Mr. Maurer will head the Romanian delegation at the meeting of the heads of the Soviet and Romanian governments, who will discuss the further development of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Maurer's Moscow trip comes days after Romanian President and Communist party chief Ceausescu left his home country for a marathon session with Soviet party chief I. Brezhnev and President Podgorny in Moscow.

ussian Girls
p the City

MOSCOW, May 28 (Reuters).—The far eastern Soviet city of Khabarovsk was girded into darkness, street-lights and factory lights failed—all because two got drunk.

A Soviet trade union newspaper, reporting the incident, said the girls' spirit to give them light."

ey climbed a pylon carrying high-tension cables to get a view of the city and power supply had to be cut off to save them from death, the newspaper said.

Richard Gimbel
NEW YORK, May 28 (AP).—Richard Gimbel, 71, a collector of rare books and curator of aeronautical literature at Yale University, died yesterday near Munich after a heart attack, a family spokesman here said.

Mr. Gimbel was traveling with the Grolier Club of New York, a rare book club. He specialized in the works of Poe, Dickens and Thomas Paine. He gave many books to Yale and to the Poe House in Philadelphia.

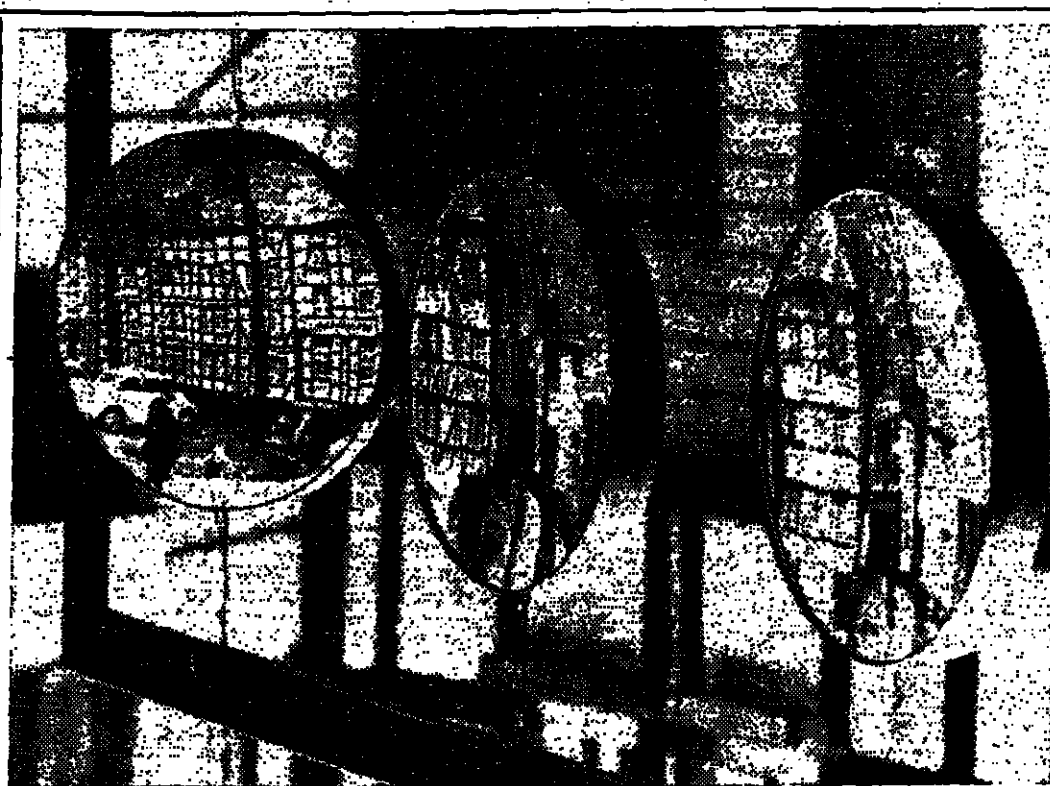
Mr. Gimbel was a former president of Richards Department Stores in Miami. He was the son of Ellis Gimbel, former board chairman of Gimbel Brothers Department Store in New York.

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AS OTHERS SEE IT—Three concave mirrors hang artistically in a frame on a street of Mansebau, West Germany, to reflect images of an ancient building across the street. They were put up to set the tone for an open-air art exhibition designed to attract vacationers to this small town in the Eifel mountains.

Mrs. Bandaranaike to Resume Power

Ceylon Election Ousts Conservatives

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 28 (AP).—Ceylon's governing conservative alliance, led by Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake's United National party, suffered a crushing defeat in national elections for a new House of Representatives yesterday.

Opposition forces won 128 seats, the governing U.N.P. the eight districts still to be counted, the government is expected to retain, at most, only two.

Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who will be the new prime minister, won when her three-party coalition—consisting of her own Freedom

party, the Trotskyist party and the small Moscow-aligned Communist party—secured 109 of the seats declared. The Freedom party won 85 seats while the Trotskyists took 18, the Communists five, with one seat going to a left-leaning independent.

Highest Party Tally
The Freedom party tally was the highest recorded for any party in Ceylon. In combination with the other oppositionists, the new prime minister will command enough votes in the new parliament to have a permanent two-thirds majority, 105 seats. This would enable her to embark on such controversial measures as offering amendments to the constitution without the support of opposition parties.

The voting saw ten ministers of the incumbent United National party lose; the outcome for two other ministers was still in doubt.

Mr. Senanayake himself barely retained his seat. His second in command, however, Minister of State Juma Richard Jayawardene, won handsomely in southern Colombo city district.

Wherever the governing party retained a seat, it did so almost invariably with a much diminished majority. Almost all opposition members elected yesterday secured comfortable or large majorities.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, who became the world's first woman prime minister when she succeeded her assassinated husband in 1960, herself secured the third highest majority recorded in the current poll—over 20,000 votes.

The ruling party had sought a fresh mandate from the nation, confident it would be returned with a substantial majority so that it could go ahead with major development plans.

One of the new government's early measures is likely to be the nationalization of foreign banks and legislation to compel large private firms to invest in national development schemes.

Yugoslavian
Basketball Star
Dies, Aged 32

BELOGRADE, May 28 (Reuters).—Trajko Rajkovic, 32-year-old basketball player who was the center of the Yugoslav team which won the world championship last week, died suddenly here last night.

Mr. Rajkovic, a medical student, was married with one child. He was found dead in bed after being at a party in a Belgrade hotel earlier last night. The cause of death was not immediately known, but it was believed he had had a stroke, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

After Yugoslavia's championship-clinching victory over the United States in Ljubljana last Saturday, Belgrade newspapers published a picture of Mr. Rajkovic lying on the floor completely exhausted.

Andie Murphy
Held on Charge
Of Armed Assault

BURBANK, Calif., May 28 (AP).—Actor Andie Murphy was booked today for investigation of alleged assault with intent to commit murder in a fight he is said to have had May 19 with a dog trainer.

A gun was fired but wounded no one in the fight, police said, adding that the actor is also accused of assault with a deadly weapon.

Mr. Murphy, 45, America's most decorated soldier in World War II, was held in lieu of \$1,250 bail but called his lawyer and was released on his own recognizance until a hearing set for July 6.

Police Lt. William Smith said Mr. Murphy was picked up at his North Hollywood home on a complaint by David Gofstein, a Burbank dog trainer.

Lt. Smith said that on May 18 Mr. Murphy and two other men had gone to Mr. Gofstein's home several hours after an unidentified friend of Mr. Murphy had argued with the dog trainer, apparently over treatment of the friend's dog.

Mr. Gofstein and Mr. Murphy argued and fought and a gun was fired, Lt. Smith said. Lt. Smith reported that Mr. Gofstein said he had been injured in the fight. Mr. Murphy was the only one arrested for the incident, police said.

Selassie in Moscow
MOSCOW, May 28 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today from Tokyo on a three-day official visit.

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Wilson Yields, to Publish Study On Doctors' Wages Next Week

LONDON, May 28 (Reuters).—The government today yielded to pressure from the British Medical Association (BMA) and announced it would hasten publication of a controversial report on doctors' and dentists' salaries.

But the decision was a compromise, and it was not immediately clear whether the doctors would be sufficiently appeased to drop plans to disrupt the state-run health service.

After a 75-minute meeting with doctors' and dentists' representatives today, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said the report and the government's decision on it would be published next Thursday.

Earlier, Mr. Wilson had said he would not publish the report until after next month's general elections.

The doctors, who want publication tomorrow, said they would accept the delay only if there was an unequivocal assurance that the report would be implemented in full. But Mr. Wilson said he could not agree to that.

The most serious threat comes from the junior hospital doctors, who have said they will start selective withdrawals of their services next week unless the report is published by tomorrow night.

The young doctors often work more than 100 hours a week without overtime pay.

They are receiving strong backing in their demands for better hours and pay from the general practitioners, bastions of the state's free health service. The general practitioners threatened to stop signing sickness certificates, which would throw a lot of extra work on government officials responsible for paying benefits to persons not working because of sickness.

Social Services Minister Richard Crossman told a press conference after the doctors and dentists had left the prime minister that his department would have to rush to prepare the report by June 4.

"We can do it, but I would have liked more time and I think from the doctors' point of view, it would have been wiser to have had the announcement in a non-election atmosphere," he said.

Meanwhile, Britain's Liberal party, a tiny but influential band, blasted the major political parties today as candidates awaited the starting signal for the general election campaign.

A manifesto issued by Liberal campaign chief Lord Byers called on voters to break the 35-year Labor-Conservative stranglehold and smash a system which conspired against the individual, the unrepresented and the weak.

The Liberals hold only 13 places in the 630-seat House of Commons and they are not expected to increase their strength. But the prospect of close results for the Labor party and the opposition Conservatives holds an enticing promise of a possible pivotal role for even a small Liberal group.

At the same time, a new opinion poll showed the Labor party leading the Conservatives by 2 percent today, three weeks before the general election.

The poll was conducted by the Opinion Research Center and published in the London Evening Standard.

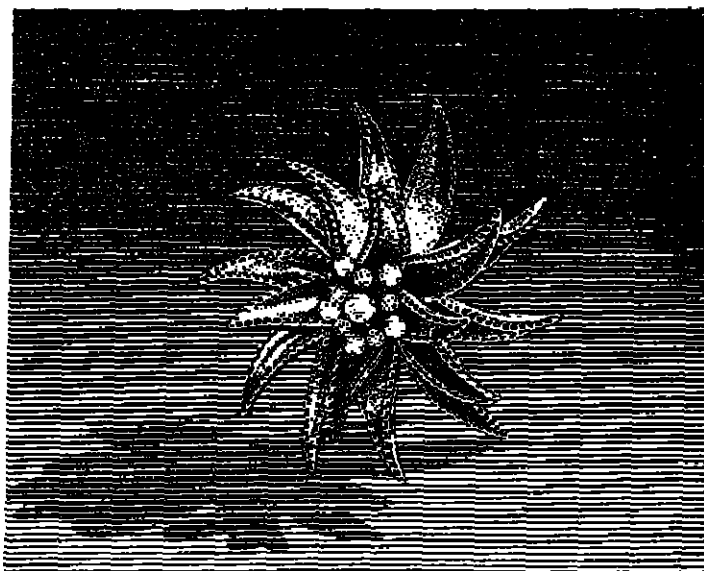
Other polls lately have put the Labor lead higher.

Greece Bans Travel By Lady Fleming

ATHENS, May 28 (Reuters).—The government has banned foreign travel by Greek-born Lady Amalia Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin.

Lady Fleming was one of about 100 witnesses who testified in court last month in defense of 34 prominent Athenians charged with plotting to overthrow the regime.

She was the second witness prevented from leaving the country after giving evidence in the trial. Security authorities halted the departure of retired Ambassador Alexandros Xydes when he attempted to leave the country from Athens Airport last week.



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Long Step for NATO

Although their proposal was hedged about by cautions, the call by the NATO foreign ministers for multilateral exploratory talks, looking toward a reduction of force levels in Europe, was a long step forward. If there is to be an end to the standing confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and a reduction of the arms burden each side bears, it cannot be done by the wave of some diplomatic wand. There must be long, and probably difficult negotiations, in which every European country is intimately concerned, to say nothing of the non-European countries in the Atlantic alliance.

Nor will this negotiation be merely a question of totting up divisions, aircraft and missiles. With Europe's southern flank—the Mediterranean—in confusion, political and strategic, and with sharp divisions of policy over issues in more distant parts of the world, it will not be easy to reach agreement on purely European questions without at least some measure of understanding—or at least a willingness to seek understanding—about the state of the world.

This does not mean that nothing can be done about Europe until, say, a Middle East settlement is reached or peace restored to Southeast Asia. Whatever has been achieved

toward reducing the frictions of the cold war and liquidating World War II—settling the status of Austria, for example; resolving the Trieste dilemma; arriving at a treaty for Japan; banning atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons—has all been accomplished bit by bit. Each of these questions was affected by the continuing pressures of cold war diplomacy, but lasting settlements were reached nevertheless.

By the same token, the strategic arms limitation talks are not proceeding under ideal conditions. Soviet-American tensions persist, and out of China rumbles thunder on the left. But something can be done, and should be done, in Vienna, in the interests of both of the super-powers, no less than in those of the world at large.

The discussions between East and West Germany, whose situation is central to the European problem, have not made any real progress. But the fact that they have taken place, and that some kind of agreement was even considered possible by the governments of the two Germans, indicates that NATO and the Warsaw Pact should at least debate the subject of a diminution of their forces—with all of the hopes for a more general concord which such a debate might inspire.

The President's Allies

American labor, like the nation at large, is divided in its views on the war in Vietnam and President Nixon's policies toward ending it. Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, this week described the American involvement in Southeast Asia as a mortal threat to the nation's democratic processes; two days later, leaders of the building trades, longshoremen and other unions called on Mr. Nixon to praise his military policies and promise continuing demonstrations in their support.

It is therefore as misleading to see in the unionists' White House visit a blanket labor endorsement of the administration's war policy as it would be to conclude from Mr. Potofsky's impassioned anti-war plea that it is he who speaks for the wage-earners.

An embattled President, whose own official family is divided over the war, is understandably comforted by an expression of confidence as symbolically visible as the presentation of a construction worker's hard hat. It nevertheless cannot be overlooked that, in the construction workers' initial counterdemonstrations against anti-war protesters, the hats were temporarily turned into implements of savage physical attack

which matched in violence the lawless use of force by extremists on the other side of the controversy.

Of more fundamental concern to the President ought to be the fact that some of the very same unions that support his Asian policies have long persisted in a domestic course that has only deepened the social and economic crisis. They have been insensitive to the rightful claims of ethnic minorities. They often ignore the need for restraint on the wage front, thus sabotaging the battle against inflation. They have obstructed the road toward greater productivity through automation and other reforms.

The right to emphatic public expression, in support of, or dissent from, national policies belongs alike to everyone, whether under the sign of the dove or of the hard hat. There can be honest disagreement concerning the best path toward peace abroad. But those who agree with the President's action in Vietnam and Cambodia are dubious allies in the battle for a strong and healthy America if they fail to recognize that peace at home requires devotion to individual rights, economic rationality and social justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spur to Desegregation

President Nixon's request to Congress to appropriate \$500 million for the coming school year and \$1 billion for the year after that to speed integration is a commendably forward-looking step. Properly implemented, it could do much to offset the administration's lack of action up to now in the cause of school desegregation.

The program's sound aim is to help Southern districts put an end to the unlawful maintenance of dual school systems, while at the same time underwriting steps taken in Northern *de facto* segregated schools to bring about better-integrated quality education.

The President's plan in no way reduces the need for continued pressure through the courts and more vigorous enforcement by federal administrative agencies to make sure that segregationists will not block or circumvent desegregation.

But it adds the constructive lever of

reward for positive action and recognizes the inevitable costs involved in bringing about great and controversial social change. That lever would gain in power if the administration now also reconsidered its earlier doctrinaire opposition to the use of even short-distance busing for purposes of desegregation. Such reconsideration is particularly needed in districts which have been using busing to prevent integration.

Nevertheless, the President's decision to ask the Congress for "new money," instead of merely shifting funds from other underfinanced domestic programs, marks the proposal as a special and concrete effort. Particularly crucial is the role of the federal government itself in assuring that only speedy and honest integration efforts are rewarded; there is always the danger that delaying actions may surreptitiously subvert the stated goals—as has happened so often in the past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The New NATO

Upon his arrival in Rome, the American secretary of state set the tone for the spring session of NATO: the Atlantic organization must henceforth give priority to the East-West " rapprochement," he said. This conversion is particularly comforting for an alliance forged in a race against time during the cold war and destined to protect Europe against Soviet expansionist tendencies. It is an indication that the Atlantic alliance has fulfilled its mission and that the tensions caused by Europe's division are now in the process of disappearing.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Politics in Brazil

Torture is inescapable in whatever terms the Brazilian government defines its enemies. Those who dispense the torture may now be arguing that their work has been effective in silencing critics and curbing guerrilla groups. It would be worse if the truth in that argument allowed the torture to flourish unchecked. It is a sad comment on six years of military dictatorship that a hysterical anti-Communism should still influence policy. Where there is no peaceful political path there are bound to be those following illicit ways in opposition.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 29, 1895

NEW YORK—Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died in Washington at one o'clock this morning. His condition was considered hopeless since the relapse which took place on Saturday. The severe labor entailed by his responsible position and the strain of numerous recent questions are believed to have undermined the strength of Secretary Gresham and to be thus responsible for his death. Many distinguished personages, including members of the cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court and diplomats, were at his home at the time of his death.

Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1920

PARIS—All things point to the fact that France is well on the way to financial and economic renaissance. While the franc has been going through a series of violent fluctuations, the general tendency—slightly marked as yet, to be sure—seems to be toward an improvement in its value on the foreign exchange. This improvement is doubtless due in some measure to the more favorable attitude shown of late by British and American bankers in extending credit. It is a convincing attitude of France's will and of her stable government.



'Something's Wrong With This Water. I Can't Smell It.'

Mr. Micawber's Formula

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Despite computers and polls it is hard to calculate the real issues in next month's British election, but the indications are that personality and prosperity will be the basic factors. In both of these the incumbent Labor party seems to hold an advantage.

Prime Minister Wilson, a calm pipe-smoker with modest tastes and total lack of flamboyance, comes through on television as a confident, reassuring figure. Moreover, the fact that he actually holds power is an unquestioned asset and there is no single pending issue on which he might be ousted.

Wilson has managed to establish himself as a popular politician who consistently runs some 20 percent ahead of his party in opinion polls. Edward Heath, the Tory leader, is in precisely the reverse position. He has yet to prove himself in power, and consistently runs about 10 percent behind his party in opinion polls.

Baldwin's Image

Wilson is not, in fact, as good a chief of government as he is a politician, often avoiding decisions and finding it hard to delegate authority. But he has preempted the image of security that once served Stanley Baldwin so well and even people who don't like him feel safe with him. In a way Labor has become more Tory than the Tories. As in the United States, the real British conservatives can be found in the trade unions, unenthusiastic about change or technological boom.

In the TV age "image" is more

important than ever and the Tory image is shattered. One prominent Conservative's daughter bore an illegitimate child with much publicity while another's was mixed up in drug charges—at a time when Mrs. Wilson, a great vote-getter, was telling a television audience how she first met Harold at a tennis party.

There have been tentative Tory efforts to develop "law and order" as an issue, but these efforts are embarrassed by the split between the regular leadership and Enoch Powell, the one individual who might have been able to beat the drum effectively.

The genuinely liberal Heath is not the kind of man to develop a British version of Nixon's "Southern strategy." Had he wished to do so, Powell would have been the only person able to help and Powell is now a kind of fellow traveler on the right who prefers to sit back and become a potential "man of crisis."

Attempts by the Tories to develop their own equivalent of Spiro Agnew, therefore, focus on Quintin Hogg, who is liked by the right wing. But he is an anachronistic figure and very much handicapped in triumphing the law and order but because James Callaghan, Wilson's home minister, comes through on television as the personification of a respectable, sympathetic cop.

Prosperity is another factor but probably no more tangible as an issue. Wilson's team, with the brilliant Roy Jenkins holding the reins, has managed to reverse a long period of economic misfortune.

After some very lean years during which Labor hopes sagged, he achieved Mr. Micawber's famous formula: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds six, result happiness."

Tory Argument

At this instant British trade and British finances are doing unexpectedly well and even Wall Street's agony is unlikely to show any, statistical repercussions prior to the June 18 balloting. The Tories have been driven to the kind of argument that anything you can do we can do better. This is hard to prove.

Arguments on other matters won't sway large blocs of votes. Both parties have adopted comparable attitudes on the European Common Market—Britain will come in if the price is right. Both are pro-NATO, pro-American, against communism and vice. The Tories would like to keep a vestigial military presence in the Far East (which would please the United States) and there are differences on South Africa and Rhodesia.

But the fundamental question probably remains: Which man or men would the British public prefer to have governing the national destiny in the next few years? As a party with an efficient machine, the Conservatives have held up pretty well in the opinion polls, but as an individual, Wilson has indicated that he is the popular favorite and this is likely to prove the decisive element.

Israel Under Pressure

By Joseph Kraft

slans? They haven't fought since World War II. Their experienced pilots must be over fifty."

Military confidence works against political movement. Mrs. Meir came out of virtual retirement and took the top job in order to avert a battle between two younger claimants—Gen. Dayan and the Deputy Premier, Yigal Allon. Their rivalry continues unabated. So Mrs. Meir is, in effect, locked into office. At 72, she still has immense stamina as witness a speech for an hour and 40 minutes to the parliament on Tuesday.

Beneath this great vitality on the surface, to be sure, there are worries aplenty. Israeli casualties have not been light, and they are keenly felt in a country that is as tightly knit as a family, and which has as its founding rationale a concern for human life. Everybody knows that, as Mrs. Meir acknowledged in her speech, the Soviet take-over of Egyptian air defense marked "a serious deterioration of the security situation."

Like May, 1967...

Nobody is happy about the slow American response to the Soviet moves. And put together, all these factors make a sobering picture. Privately, some Israelis are even saying that this May resembles the May that preceded the June war.

In these circumstances some thought is being given to possible new departures in policy. Former Premier David Ben-Gurion has been pushing for a strategic withdrawal from all the lands occupied in the six-day war except for Jerusalem and the Golan Heights opposite Syria. Men close

to Foreign Minister Abba Eban speculate about expelling the right wing from the present all-party government to permit a more powerful-looking regime. There is continuing talk of helping the Palestine Arabs set up a state of their own on the West Bank of the Jordan River—a move that would supposedly satisfy the chief Arab grievance and take the pressure away from Cairo and the Russians.

But there is no handle for such moves, no dramatic occasion, no overwhelming sense of necessity. The feeling here is that neither the Arab leaders nor the Soviet Union want a settlement. Any concessions at this stage, it is argued, would only whet the appetite for blood. The Israelis have the sense that they will have to pit their skills and lives against Arab pressure for years and years of more or less constant military encounter. They regard that prospect, not happily, but as certain destiny. And they are moving toward that destiny convinced that they have no real choice, that there are no other good paths worth exploring.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Dangers of Preventive Jail

The University of Crime

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—James V. Bennett, who served as director of the federal prisons system for 27 years, has given Congress a hard-headed, practical, down-to-earth appraisal of the Nixon administration's proposals for preventive detention. They are likely to make a bad situation worse, Bennett told a Senate subcommittee.

Giving short shrift to those who think the way to fight crime is to riddle the Bill of Rights with loopholes, he expressed strong constitutional doubts about a procedure by which certain defendants considered dangerous could be jailed for up to 60 days without trial.

But even if the courts would uphold preventive detention, he said, the net result would be to put more prisoners into a prison system that is already overcrowded, understaffed, underfunded, and a breeding-ground for professional criminals. It is obvious that further overcrowding of these institutions will only work against any useful corrective effect these institutions might have on any of their inmates.

Further, Bennett pointed out from his long experience, "most of these institutions are madhouses" already. "Prisoners are milling about largely unsupervised. They have strictly limited opportunities for conferences with counsel, defendants, family or friends and no access to telephones, law books or other facilities needed to prepare a defense."

Juvenile Problem

Thus, the rights of preventively detained defendants could be substantially damaged—yet, some of these persons could be innocent of the charge on which they were detained, and they would not necessarily all be hardened criminals. Bennett said the preventive detention proposals appeared broad enough to apply even to "the boy who breaks into a home and steals a \$10 radio." But if the legislation resulted in putting juveniles into existing prisons, he said, "I assure you the bill will create far more crime than it will prevent."

Bennett said also that he believed a preventively detained defendant would become a target and a "pushover" for a prosecutor who offered him a short sentence for a lesser defense, if the defendant would plead guilty and make a contested trial unnecessary. "That kind of 'plea bargaining,' of which there is already too much, does not so much eliminate crime or punish

criminals as ease the load on the courts and the prisons, while putting more and more persons in what Bennett called the "soul destroying" experience of an American prison.

This devastating testimony we will pass the narrow question preventive detention. Important to us is one of the root problems in the fight against crime, which is the ineffectiveness—indeed, counter-effectiveness—of the shabby penal and corrections system that the nation has for too long tolerated. Precisely as the problem where the first offender has been apprehended, tried and placed in the custody of society, that crucial point at which it is ever to be possible—he ought to be treated, retrained, and sent back to a useful place in society, instead of being sent back to a life of crime, by trying confinement among harder criminals, homosexual brut and the dregs of society, trains off at all in the mental, useless kind of work, in mar cases treated little better than animals, and effectively separate from any hope of decency, beauty or hope in life.

Congressional Funds

If the city slum is the high school of crime, prison is its university; which is why all the various proposals to shorten the Constitution and make it easier to imprison people will not deter but will in fact increase crime in America.

That is also why it was far more important than the preventive detention proposals that the House Judiciary Committee, which I just authorized \$650 million for the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, stipulated that 25 percent of its appropriations be earmarked for research and parole programs and for prison renovation.

And since overburdened courts are as large a problem as inadequate prisons, it may also help coping with major crime that the Justice Department has decided to leave prosecution of minor cases to state attorneys. Owing to the work of J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI in pyramiding their case stacks, they are eager to take federal jurisdiction in such cases, so that many of these have been processed in the overburdened federal courts.

The result has been to impose on them one-eighth of their entire case load, and to account for one-fifth of all the inmates of federal prisons.

Letters

The Soviet Pilots

It seems that Joseph Alsop, in his column entitled "Challenge of the Soviet Pilots" (May 8), does not agree that Egypt should even defend its own territories, but leave them open to the Israeli Air Force. He exaggerates the strength of the defense measures of Egypt and is silent about the strength of the Israeli arms and planes. He forgets that Israel has had American and other foreign pilots and officers fighting in its forces.

Why should Israel be free to get all help it can from others and not the Arabs. Mr. Alsop does not choose to see the difference between aggression and defense. Will Mr. Alsop be fair for once and write a word in justification of self-defense?

F. H. MALAK.

Beirut.

Am I mistaken or didn't I read that the Russians called the Israeli liars about Soviet pilots flying in Egypt? Now that Nasser has said it is true, is HE lying?

MELVILLE MARK.

Geneva.

Kennedy Letter

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's friendly letter to Joseph Alsop (May 19) was very impressive indeed, but it indicated quite clearly that he is not so well-informed as to our country's justification for participating in the Indo-Chinese resistance as was his brother, the President. John F. Kennedy knew what Lenin meant by "the perma-

nent revolution" and approved it

defensive steps taken by President Eisenhower in Korea to combat it.

Evidently, Sen. Kennedy, along with most of our lawmakers, do not read Lenin and is not, therefore, familiar with the past, present and future motives of every Communist regime: to seize every opportunity to promote the revolution, subtly and politically if possible, with arms if necessary. Indeed, the revolution is going full steam ahead in Indo-China, with a version in Indochina, the Middle East and Africa. With Russia now supporting the Arabs against Israel, and in view of the indifference of the so-called "free world," save for the United States, the permanent revolution is making steady progress.

It is sad to see Sen. Kennedy, joining the student anti-Vietnam protests, instead of supporting the President's efforts to aid those Indo-Chinese who are defending themselves from their Communist neighbors. And it is even sadder that President Nixon takes no trouble to explain his reasons for supporting the Asians who are brave enough to combat aspects of "the permanent revolution."

NEIL MARTIN.

Chalo-Saint-Mars, France.

Sen. Kennedy hands out the old black, the pacifism, appeasement and isolationism will us peace. They have always got us WAR. It's one world. The fate of everyone is the business of everyone, particularly of the richest, most powerful nation the world has ever seen.

HOWARD BIRD.

Malaga, Spain.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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A kindly word of advice for anyone planning a trip to New York this summer.

There are 3,600,000 international passengers expected in New York this summer.

Kennedy Airport is bracing itself. Almost all of these passengers will have to clear Customs and Immigration authorities at the International Arrivals Building.

TWA passengers will not. You will be able to clear all of these procedures at our new terminal, Flight Wing One. (It's also equipped to handle our new 747's.)

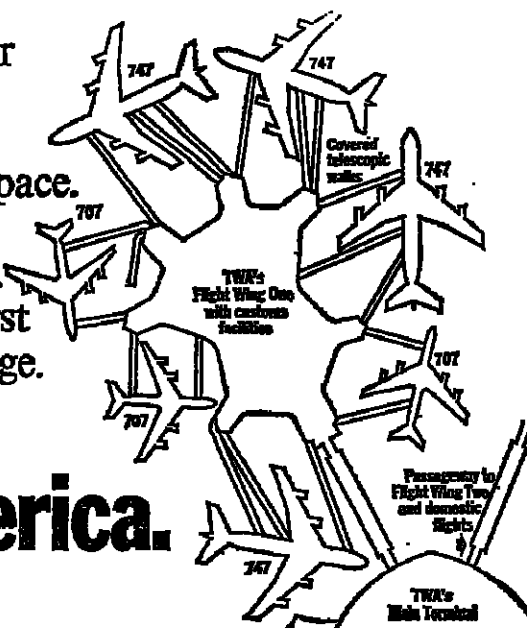
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Vienna Festival The Golden Sound

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 28.—This year's Vienna festival is taking place not only under the sign of one of the city's great composers, but as the centennial celebration of one of the city's (and the world's) great musical buildings—the Musikverein—Theophil Hansen's red and yellow neo-Renaissance building on Karlsplatz that has been the undisputed center of Viennese concert life since its completion January 5, 1870.

Its relationship to the simultaneous Beethoven bicentennial is more than tangential. The decisive impulse that the composer's orchestration gave to 19th-century music, as well as social imperatives, led to the large concert halls of the latter part of the century, of which the Musikverein was the first. And the founder of the hall's parent organization, the Gesellschaft für Musikvereine (the Society for the Friends of Music) was Josef Sonnleithner, one of the librettists of "Fidelio."

The importance of the Society in Viennese musical life since its founding in 1812 made the building's importance a foregone conclusion. In 1817, it founded the music academy that was taken over by the state in 1908. In 1858, it founded the Singverein, today one of the most famous choral organizations. The Musikverein is the concert home of the Vienna Philharmonic on the relatively rare occasions that it is not busy at the State Opera a few blocks away.

It is a musical archive, museum, library, and concert organization, and the Musikverein building houses such organizations as Universal Edition, Austria's leading music publisher, and Bösendorfer, the piano firm.

A list of the society's concert directors since 1870 ranges from Anton Bruckner and Brahms in the first decades to Furtwängler and Karajan since the war, and a list of first performances and musicians closely associated with the Musikverein would simply be a century's who's who of music in the German-Austrian cultural orbit.

Although it has a second hall seating about 600 (now called the Brahms Saal), the Musikverein for most people is its large hall, seating 1,700 and with room for 300 standing. It is also called the Golden Saal, for liberal and figurative reasons.

sons. The rectangular, box-shaped hall is dazzling in its gold decoration.

But more important is its "golden" sound. It is one of the acoustical wonders of the Western world, beautifully suited by warmth, balance and clarity for the 19th-century symphonic literature, and visited by experts whenever anyone undertakes—usually unsuccessfully—to build a new concert hall with similar properties.

All of this went into the pleasure of hearing the festival's opening concert last Sunday morning, beginning with the "Festlicher Aufakt" (roughly, the festive overture) by the 61-year-old Austrian composer Alfred Uhl, who conducted his own piece, and Bruckner's Eighth Symphony conducted by Karl Böhm.

Uhl's work, for orchestra, organ and chorus (the Singverein, of course), was just what its title said. Making free use of two themes from Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, it was festive, jubilant and brief. The glowing performance of Bruckner that followed found the orchestra and Böhm in top form. The conductor (who is 76 and looks 15 years younger) not only gave full due to the symphony's devout religious atmosphere and majestic dimensions but never forgot Bruckner's Austrian peasant origins in his unforced reading.

For the following two days it was the turn of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy, which unrolled its famous carpet of sound and astonishing unanimity for Richard Strauss, Fauré and Mahler. Its sound in the Golden Saal was far brighter than the home team's and literally stunning in the climaxes. The Viennese audience cheered the Philadelphia, and rightly so, but if they had had a chance to get adjusted to the hall, perhaps Ormandy and company would not have shaken the solid parquetry floor.

A novelty for Vienna was Mahler's First Symphony in its five-movement form, including the original second movement, the so-called "Blumine." Ormandy's conviction that it belongs there was not shared by the Viennese critics, who suggested that what Mahler left out of the published version should be left out.

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Entertainment in New York

Films

NEW YORK, May 28.—Film critics for The New York Times rated new movies in New York this way:

"I Am Curious (Blue)," edited by Swedish director Vilgot Sjöman from the same footage as "I Am Curious (Yellow)" is "a relentless, often very funny inquiry into Swedish political, social and sexual attitudes," according to The Times critic Vincent Canby, and is "immediately distinguishable from the perfunctory film only by the title parenthesis." Sjöman is his own leading actor, playing a film director named Vilgot Sjöman, who is making a movie starring Lena Nyman, with whom he is having an affair. Ms. Nyman is both the actress in real life and the character in the film-within-the-film.

"Too Late the Hero," a World War II Pacific Theater melodrama, directed by Robert Aldrich, with Michael Caine, Cliff Robertson and Henry Fonda, "often seems about to become a more interesting movie than it finally reveals itself to be," commented Roger Greenspan.

"The Last Days of Pompeii," the cast is so thoroughly undercut as to render it meaningless. "The Landlord," directed by Hal Ashby, with Beau Bridges, Lee Grant, Pearl Bailey and Diana Sands, "is a honey, a wondrously wise, sad and hilarious comedy... with some of the sharpest funniest dialogue in a long time," according to Roger Greenspan. Beau Bridges plays a rich boy who buys and operates an apartment house in a New York slum. Lee Grant is the hero's mother, and Pearl Bailey and Diana Sands are his girlfriends.

"Elder in the Rain" ("Le Passager de la pluie"), directed by René Clément, with Marielle Jobert and Charles Bronson, "is long, and shiny and overwrought," in the opinion of Vincent Canby, who said the "major disappointment" is the performance of the director.

"The Last Days of Pompeii," with Stanley Baker, Honor Blackman and Richard Attenborough, directed by Gordon Flemyng, is "a cross fire between battles and the boudoir... that would befuddle any commander as well as an attentive viewer," reports A. H. Weiler in The Times.

"The Laughing Woman," directed by Piero Schivazappa, was judged by Roger Greenspan "an overdecorated, undersexed, mildly vicious pornographic movie." The cast includes Philippe Leroy and Dagmar Lassander.

Theater

NEW YORK.—This is how critics rate new shows and revivals in New York:

"Beggar on Horseback," a revival of the 1934 George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly comedy, performed by the Lincoln Center Repertory Company at the Beaumont Theater, was disliked by six of seven reviewers.

"The New York Times" commented, "an evening of quiet disappointments hoisly realized," is typical of the notices given by the three city newspapers. The Associated Press wrote: "Splendid, lively, costly and dreadful." Of the television reviews, ABC-TV alone liked the play. John Hirsch directs the cast, which includes Leonard Frey, Biff McGuire and Paul Sparer.

"Beau Service," a 33-year-old play by John Murray and Allen Boretz, which opened on Broadway in 1937 and later became a successful Marx Brothers movie, received four favorable reviews and one negative one in revival at the Edison Theater. The Times praised the play, starring Paul E. Price and Jerome Dempsey, as "that rare animal, a totally sustained farce," adding "thank God for old plays." Harold Stone directed the company.

Off-Broadway arrivals were: "Lemon Sky," written by Lanford Wilson, which got a good review from one and mixed notices from two reviewers. The Times said the play, starring Christopher Walken as the son of a broken home who sets out for California in search of his father, "is a play very well worth seeing... in New York for what might well be long stay." UPI reported that "while Wilson supplies the dramatically necessary spice of conflict, it is conflict that doesn't come to a valid, arresting point." The AP said: "shabbily pallid." Warren Enters directed the play, at the new Playhouse Theater.

"The Shepherd of Avenue B," and "Steal the Old Man's Bunker," two one-act plays by Lawrence Sanders and Kenneth Pressman, got fair reviews from a single reviewer. The New York Times, which said of the first: "The writing is vivid and the cast—Maria Tucci and especially Lee Wallace—makes the material seem fresher than it is." And of the second: "Flop, clever and sometimes funny." Peter Galambos directed both plays at the Fortune Theater.

"Slow Dance on the Killing Ground," a play by William Hanley which had a Broadway run in 1964, got three approvals and one mixed review in revival at the Sheridan Square Playhouse. John Glick directs.

"The Moths," a death-bed play, written and directed by Ralph Aronson, failed to please any of five reviewers and closed after one performance at the Mercury Theater.

"The Pig Pen," by black playwright Ed Bullin, at the American Place Theater, "is not one of Bullin's best plays," Clive Barnes wrote, but "it offers a strangely authentic tape recording of history... a meaningful nothing experience." The dialogue between a black boy and a white girl takes place in California, February 1965, the night of the assassination of Malcolm X.

When he was asked, "Are you or have you ever been a Communist?" Mr. Lardner replied: "I could answer that question, but I would hate myself in the morning." He was sentenced to prison and served a year.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 28.—Ring Lardner Jr., who wrote the screen play and dialogue for "M*A*S*H," the Cannes festival prizewinner, is touring Europe, attending premieres of his film. The rough and blood-stained humor of his rowdy, irreverent black comedy about a U.S. Army medical unit under fire on the Korean front, appears to be striking a responsive chord with audiences abroad as it has with those at home. It has become the reigning hit in Paris, where it is on view (in English) at the Mercury and the Champs Palace.

"Usually writers are left at home," explained Mr. Lardner, a tall, dark, bespectacled man in his early 30s. "They are the forgotten men and women of the movies once a movie is completed. But my producer, Ingo Preminger, was talking with his brother, Otto, one night and when Otto told him he was bringing his writer, Mary Kellogg (who wrote the novel, "Tell Me That You Love Me, Julie Moon"), and his adaptation which Otto directed to the Cannes festival I decided to take me along.

"There is some irony in this situation. I was writing for 30th Century-Fox when I was summoned before the American Activities Committee (in 1947). As I proved an 'unfriendly' witness, Fox immediately fired me and I sued, winning an out-of-court settlement. Now I am in Europe as an invited guest of the same company."

When he was asked, "Are you or have you ever been a Communist?" Mr. Lardner replied: "I could answer that question, but I would hate myself in the morning." He was sentenced to prison and served a year.

As a result of his conviction, he was blacklisted by the movie industry—at least officially. As he was the author of "Woman of the Year," which was awarded an Oscar, and of "Cock and Dagger," "Tomorrow the World" and "Forever Amber," all successes, his talents were not forgotten. To support his wife and children he was forced to go "underground," writing, under pseudonyms, a series of screenplays.

"Times have changed," he said. "Last year Herbert Biberman who was sentenced as I was, had his film, 'Slaves,' presented as a United States entry at Cannes. He was sympathetically greeted and his

Movie Notes

Ring Lardner's Ironic Tour



Ring Lardner Jr.

film became a great success in the States. Abraham Polonsky, who was singularly blacklisted, though not sentenced to jail, came abroad with his 'Willie Boy,' another hit in America."

With the triumph of "M*A*S*H," Mr. Lardner, whose ability for savage caricature resembles that of his famous father, is again officially in demand. He has completed a new scenario, "The Good Life," in which Cary Grant may star.

Pancho Kohner, the son of the veteran agent, Paul Kohner, whose clients have ranged from Erich von Stroheim to Ingmar Bergman, has just directed and produced his first film, "The Bridge in the Wings," based on a novel by B. Travençolo, the author of "The Treasure of Sierra Madre." B. Travençolo, who died two years ago, was a mystery man of modern letters; even his American publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, never met him. American-born and educated in Germany, Travençolo lived in Mexico. He, too, was a client of the elder Kohner, who presided over his estate. He may soon appear in book form.

The young Kohner's film was shot in the Mexican forests and John Huston plays one of its leading roles as a rugged guardian of an American oil well outpost. It is a motion picture remarkable for its pictorial beauty, serving as a documentary of the jungle and folk customs. In addition to being a drama of striking simplicity and force, it has only been projected here privately in rough cut, but even in this state, its qualities are impressive. It will be seen as an entry in the Sorrento festival next September.

Bomb threats in Paris this week have forced several movie houses to halt performances and request their patrons to wait outside. All the warnings have been false alarms, but there have been some cinematic bombs on the screen.

"Where Were You When the Light Went Out?" (the title in English) is a dud. The most abysmal products from Hollywood have often seemed to be those biographies of celebrated show people—Valentino, Cole Porter, George Gershwin, Sigmond Romberg, Gertrude Lawrence, Jeanne Eagles, etc.—but even worse are the recent inept attempts at risqué comedy. "Where Were You When the Light Went Out?" belongs to the latter school. The premises—the supposition that there were dark doings when New York was blacked out in 1945—might conceivably serve as a Rialto royal for an amusing sex farce, but in California the idea has fallen into heavy, humorless hands. We have, therefore, Doris Day as a Broadway star wondering on the morning after whether or not she succumbed to the advances of Robert Morse, a mad scientist, and on June 2 Edward G. Robinson, who is playing a Texas rancher by abducting and raping the rancher's wife, an exceedingly lugubrious more than lascivious transaction.

Arts Agenda

Two new works by the American composer and violinist Stanley Weber are having their first performances by the Chamber Orchestra of Belgian Radio and Television. His Concerto for Bassoon was played May 23, with Edgar Demeux conducting, and Corneille Firmin as soloist, and on June 2 Edward Gierter will conduct the Concerto for String Orchestra.

The first performance of Six Pieces for Orchestra by the Swiss composer Armin Schibler will be given May 30 at the Luxembourg Festival by the French National Orchestra under Jean Martinon. Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli will perform Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto on the same program.

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Cash Payouts at IOS Exceed Monthly Sales

By Joe Alex Morris

GENEVA, May 28.—Investors Overseas Services reported today its first negative cash flow for the whole operation since it began its meteoric rise into a multi-billion-dollar mutual fund conglomerate.

The news, following hard on the refusal by the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission to lift the U.S. ban on IOS operations, was a fresh blow to the deeply troubled empire once ruled by Bernard Cornfeld. It raised new doubt whether off multi-millionaire John M. King would be able to continue his salvage operation under which he would acquire operating control of the 13-fund, \$2 billion organization.

Sources here said that Mr. King had made his participation in IOS equity dependent on SEC approval. They added that this did not prevent the Denver businessman from going ahead with his current efforts to get financial backing together for a proposed \$40 million loan to tide IOS over.

Year's Outflow \$9 Million
The negative cash flow from the 13-fund was \$9 million for all of IOS operations, a company spokesman said here, and \$9 million for the year. Redemptions in May amounted to \$94 million.

The last official report on IOS total liquidity put it at \$700 million.

The spokesman declined to specify which funds suffered most, but said that some had positive cash flows. IOS director James

EEC Disputes Italian Bill to Aid Textiles

BRUSSELS, May 28 (AP).—The Common Market's Executive Commission informed the Italian government today that it considers at least two elements in the draft bill before the Italian parliament on modernizing the Italian textile industry "incompatible" with the Treaty of Rome.

Violations of the Common Market's founding charter could lead to Italy being summoned before the European Court of Justice. The "incompatible" elements are:

- The draft bill proposes a ten-year income tax exemption for textile producers.
- Subsidies proposed for the Italian industry are based on the national market and not on the Common Market.

The commission noted that the 12 member states' economic integration has sufficiently progressed that such subsidies should be based on overcapacity of the total Common Market, instead of the Italian market only.

The commission, in addition, reiterated its request for more detailed information on the Italian draft bill.

Profits at ICI Slip Despite Gain in Sales

Courtaulds Net Rose 3.5% in Latest Year

LONDON, May 28.—Imperial Chemical Industries reported today that group profit after tax slipped 7 percent despite a 4.4 percent gain in turnover in the first quarter.

Net profit totaled \$26 million (\$24.4 million), down from the year-earlier quarter's \$28 million. Sales amounted to \$248 million (\$235.2 million), compared to \$237 million in the 1969 quarter. ICI said the bulk of the sales growth came from overseas markets.

Courtaulds
The fiber and textile giant Courtaulds said today that in the year ended March 31 profits rose 3.5 percent on an 8.8 percent increase in turnover.

After tax profit was \$26.5 million (\$20.8 million), compared to last year's \$28.5 million. Turnover rose to \$256 million (\$1.5 billion) from \$237 million a year ago.

BMW

MUNICH, May 28 (Reuters).—Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German auto firm, announced today that profits last year rose 34 percent to 45.7 million marks (\$14.48 million at the current rate of exchange) from the previous year's 34.1 million marks.

Earlier this year the company reported sales last year rose 40 percent to 1.53 billion marks (\$419 million).

Board chairman Eberhard von Koenheim told the company's annual press conference today that sales in the first four months of this year advanced 28 percent to 566 million marks compared to the 1969 period and production was 18 percent ahead. No profit figures for the period were divulged.

He predicted that turnover this year will rise between 15 and 20 percent. He said the company is now entering a consolidation phase. A continuation of the recent rapid sales growth cannot be maintained and it is not desirable that it should be, he added.

He said that no merger or co-operation talks have taken place with its bigger domestic competitors, Volkswagenwerk or Daimler-Benz, or any other company and said that no such talks are planned.

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Profits (millions) ... 11.5
Per Share ... 0.78

First Half
Revenue (millions) ... 5.1
Profits (millions) ... 19.2
Per Share ... 1.30

First Quarter
Revenue (millions) ... 454.4
Profits (millions) ... 5.1
Per Share ... 0.28

San-Juan Associates

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) ... 124.5
Profits (millions) ... 0.48
Per Share ... 0.10

Italian Trade Deficit Widened Last Month

ROME, May 28 (Reuters).—The Italian trade deficit rose to \$7 billion (\$12.3 billion) in April from one of \$4 billion in March, and a surplus of 19 billion lire in April last year, the central statistical office said today.

April imports increased 10.8 percent from March to 788 billion lire while exports advanced 8.4 percent to 701 billion lire.

Over the first four months of this year imports rose 21 percent while exports rose 6.5 percent giving a 375 billion lire (\$600 million) trade deficit compared with a 23 billion lire deficit in the same period.

'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' Told to Lift Its Skirt of Secrecy

LONDON, May 28 (Reuters).—The Bank of England, popularly known as the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, was officially urged today to move into the mini-skirt age.

In general, the bank should start to reveal more, said an investigating committee of members of Parliament.

What the committee chiefly wanted revealed was the bank's annual accounts—which, since its formation in 1694, have been kept a close secret.

The committee examined the affairs of the bank as part of a probe into nationalized institutions.

Any institution which is protected by secrecy and shielded from scrutiny is in danger of becoming unself-critical and complacent, the committee said. It added, in another part of the report:

"The bank seems ready to fall back on the broad view that an institution that is nearly 300 years old does not need to use other people's instruments of measurement and control because its longevity indicates that there cannot be much wrong with it."

The committee put forward three main suggestions: Publication of annual accounts, subjecting the bank's capital spending to annual review, and giving off its profits to the government.

Many of the bank's present charges for services were based on out-of-date conditions and should be brought into line with modern prices, the report said.

Businessmen Get Private Assurance Fed Won't Permit 'Liquidity Crisis'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 28 (NYT).—The chief thrust of the brief remarks last night of Arthur F. Burns to a group of financial and business leaders in the White House was to assure them that the Federal Reserve System, as a "lender of last resort," would not permit a collapse of the economy from a shortage of ready cash.

Mr. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, did not project a more rapid expansion of the nation's money supply in the months ahead, as mistakenly reported in some editions of the New York Times [and the International Herald Tribune] this morning. He made no projections.

What he did say was that no rigid rules on how rapidly the money supply should be allowed to grow would deter the Fed from supplying more money in case of any crisis of "liquidity." This is a term that essentially means ready cash.

Would Come to Rescue
This means that the Fed, as lender of last resort, would come to the rescue of financial institutions such as banks—though not industrial or commercial corporations—that suffered "runs" or otherwise were short of needed cash.

Mr. Burns, according to authoritative accounts today, prefaced his remarks by saying he was aware of uneasiness and concern in the financial community about the state of liquidity in the economy.

He assured them that the Fed would discharge its responsibility as a lender of last resort and said businessmen need not worry about the alertness of the Fed to the situation and its ability to supply the money needs of the country.

No Rigid Rules

Mr. Burns cited the relatively rapid growth of the money supply in April, and probably in May, apparently as evidence that the Fed had no rigid rules, rather than as evidence of a new policy aiming at money growth of as much as 9 or 10 percent a year.

Mr. Burns assured the group that he was fully aware of the inflation problem and is said to have remarked that he had not become Fed chairman to add to the inflation problem of the nation.

Another issue at the White House session last night that gave rise to differing interpretations was



Arthur F. Burns

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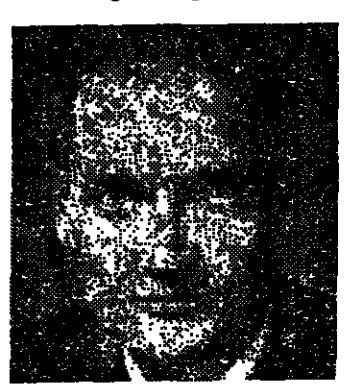
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Robert O. Anderson

Proxmire Bill On Guidelines Is Introduced

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., vice-chairman of the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee, introduced legislation today to require President Nixon to use wage-price guidelines to halt the upward climb of prices.

Sen. Proxmire said the bill was a companion to legislation approved this week by a House Government Operations subcommittee and sponsored by Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis.

The action was another in a series of stepped up moves by congressional majority Democrats and some Republicans to put more pressure on Mr. Nixon to use anti-inflationary guidelines such legislation.

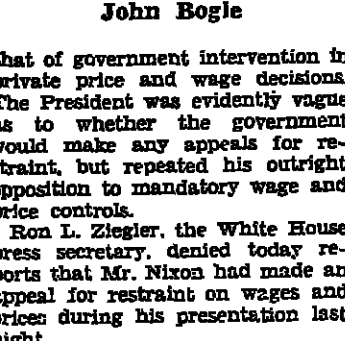
Yesterday, House Banking Committee Democrats approved a proposal going much further, calling on Mr. Nixon to impose a wage, price and rent freeze, effective this month.

Not a Panacea

Sen. Proxmire said that guidelines were not a panacea, but that exclusive reliance on monetary and fiscal policy was not enough to rid the nation of its deep-rooted inflation.

Sen. Proxmire noted that Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee have unanimously gone on record in favor of the Council of Economic Advisers putting public pressure on wage-price increases.

The statistics on productivity, wage and price changes during the first quarter of this year clearly indicate that the hopes so often expressed by the administration that "...we have turned the corner against inflation are based more on wishful thinking than on hard analysis," he declared.



John Bogle

that of government intervention in private price and wage decisions. The President was evidently vague as to whether the government would make any appeal for restraint, but repeated his outright opposition to mandatory wage and price controls.

Ron L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, denied today reports that Mr. Nixon had made an appeal for restraint on wages and prices during his presentation last night.

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans told a news conference today that the administration kept constantly under consideration various proposals short of direct controls, but he added that up to now "we have seen no need to go farther than we have."

Javits Plan Has Merit

Charles E. Walker, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said there was "considerable merit" in a plan proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., and backed by other House and Senate Republican members of the congressional Joint Economic Committee. This would involve monthly publication by the Council of Economic Advisers of information on significant wage increases or price increases that

Japan Seeks Settlement

TOKYO, May 28 (Reuters).—Japan's foreign minister Kiichi Aichi said today that Premier Eisaku Sato instructed him to seek a settlement of the Japan-U.S. textile problem by June 10. He added at a press conference that Japan has no specific compromise plan for a settlement.

Tokyo Recovery

TOKYO, May 28 (Reuters).—Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange today made a record one-day recovery following yesterday's sharp rally in New York.

The market average climbed 78.46 points to 2,008.10.

The recovery was also helped by a growing expectation that the Japanese government might soon ease the current credit squeeze under pressure from business and industries.

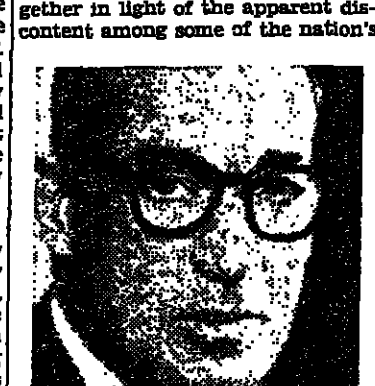
the council regarded as having inflationary implications.

Mr. Walker said the plan "appeals to me because it is education," as opposed to direct intervention. He made his remarks during a television interview today. However, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has strongly opposed the plan as just a disguised form of the now-abandoned wage-price "guidelines."

The bulk of Mr. Nixon's theme last night was devoted to measures to speed, rather than retard, U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. Mr. Stans said he felt those present had accepted the President's "credibility" on this point.

Says Discontent Endemic

Mr. Nixon fielded some questions after his speech, which reportedly lasted about 45 minutes. One of the questioners asked what he was doing to keep his campaign promise to bring the country together in light of the apparent discontent among some of the nation's



Bernard Lasker

youth. Mr. Nixon said he thought discontent was endemic in every advanced country of the world and reportedly cited as examples West Germany and Japan.

One of those present, Howard E. Buhse, chairman of the executive committee of Horblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes, of New York, said, "I think the people there went away quite pleased and quite reassured." On the other hand, another businessman, who asked not to be identified, said, "Nothing new was said, nothing was added."

What- ever you've read in the papers in the last three months, he said, "is it."

When he got through with his Cambodia explanation, the President is said to have received a standing ovation.

Among those who spoke, besides the President and Mr. Burns, were Bernard Lasker, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, and M. Cohen of Joseph H. Cohen & Sons of New York; John Bogle, president of Wellington Management Co. of Philadelphia, and Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co. of Philadelphia.

Some guests reportedly urged Mr. Nixon to supplement present anti-inflation policies with more vigorous presidential influence over wage and price increases.

Stock Prices Firm Abroad

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—The London Stock market reacted strongly today to the improvement in Wall Street and prices were marked up across the board.

The Financial Times index of 30 industrials was up 11.4 at 332.4.

British government bonds joined in the upward movement with rises of up to a quarter of a point.

Stock prices in Zurich and Paris also rebounded.

Tokyo Recovery

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The recovery was also helped by a growing expectation that the Japanese government might soon ease the current credit squeeze under pressure from business and industries.

Big Board Prices Soar; Volume Year's Biggest At 18.9 Million Shares

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT).—The stock market rally continued in high gear today as volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose to the highest level of the year.

Prices raced upward in the first hour of trading in a continuation of yesterday's strong recovery, slipped downward for the next two hours, and then began a new advance that carried major market indicators to their top levels of the day at the close.

The rally was not as broad or strong as the one yesterday—there were 940 more winners than losers, compared with an upside margin of 1,121 issues a day earlier—but Wall Street observers said the market's ability to put two big gains back to back, and weather some profit-taking in the process, was highly encouraging.

Confidence Bolstered

Investor confidence appeared to be bolstered by the fact of the rally itself as well as a stream of statements from participants at last night's dinner meeting of President Nixon with a group of leading businessmen.

The most active issue, Asamera, added 15/16 at 9 15/16. Rowan Drilling, which said it has purchased 50,000 of its own shares, was up 2 to 13 1/4.

Blue-Chip Winners

It was the blue chip group that had some of the largest advances of the day. Standard Oil of New Jersey gained 1 to 55 1/4 and Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 63 3/8.

Also, Allied Chemical gained 1 1/2 to 19 1/8. American Brands 2 3/4 to 34 1/4. Anaconda 1 1/8 to 23 3/8. Bethlehem Steel 1 1/2 to 25 3/4. Du Pont 4 to 108 3/4. General Electric 1 to 63 7/8. General Foods 2 3/8 to 20 3/8. Advances led declines 839 to 147.

The most active issue, Asamera, added 15/16 at 9 15/16. Rowan Drilling, which said it has purchased 50,000 of its own shares, was up 2 to 13 1/4.

Packard Tells Lockheed to Seek Merger

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon has asked Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to explore possibilities of merging with the company will be in financial difficulty even if the government helps its funding woes with the C-5A cargo plane.

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday that he was "convinced that no resolution can be achieved, short of bankruptcy and reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act, without financial support from the private sector."

Mr. Packard said he had urged Lockheed's management to seek financial assistance from the banks and even through merger in order to preserve their capability.

Lockheed Ignores Advice

Lockheed issued a two-sentence statement that ignored his reference to a merger and said "we are pleased (Mr. Packard) stressed the absolute necessity of the \$200 million contingency" for the firm in the bill before Congress.

There are about six major aerospace manufacturers in the United States. In addition to Lockheed they are Boeing, General Dynamics, Northrop, McDonnell-Douglas and

North American Rockwell. The latter two were both products of mergers prompted in part by financial strains.

Mr. Packard testified that Lockheed must be kept alive because it is the producer of vital weapons such as the Poseidon missile—the multiple-warhead nuclear weapon that is fired from submarines.

But he emphasized the government has no intention of plowing money into Lockheed to help it out of its commercial financing difficulties. The C-5A, the world's largest aircraft designed to carry heavy cargo, has cost Lockheed about \$2 billion more to produce than forecast.

Mr. Packard urged Congress to authorize a \$200 million contingency payment to Lockheed. "There is no possible solution to the Lockheed problem which will not require the \$200 million for progress payments for the C-5A in fiscal year 1971," he testified. Lockheed has warned it will have to cease production of the plane unless additional financing is received before the end of the year.

Two-Day Gain of 8.4%

The two-day rise of 8.4 percent in the Dow average pushed it 8.4 percent above the seven-and-a-half year low of 631.16 on Tuesday. On that day 943 Big Board issues set new lows for the year.

The number fell to 300 yesterday and to only 77 today.

Trading activity, meanwhile, boomed up to 18.9 million shares from 17.46 million shares a day earlier. Today's turnover was the heaviest since last Dec. 31, when volume reached 19.38 million shares in a flurry of year-end activity.

Contributing to the higher volume was an increased flow of large-block trades. There were 85 trades of 10,000 shares or more, against 76 yesterday. The largest individual trades were 189,700 shares of ESB Inc., which closed at 19 7/8, up 1 3/8, and 120,200 shares of Bunker-Ramo, which finished at 7 1/2, up 3/8.

Both stocks passed among the 15 most-active stocks, which showed 10 issues up against five that declined. Occidental Petroleum led the list with trades of 344,100 shares and rose 1/2 to 17 3/8. Yesterday, the company announced plans to re-acquire one million shares of its stocks.

International Telephone was the largest winner on the active list, adding 2 5/8, to 37 7/8. The Connecticut Insurance Commissioner declined today to review his approval of the company's acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance. The move still faces a challenge by the Department of Justice, however.

IBM gained 8 to 267. Xerox 2 to 78 and Avon 5 to 143 1/4. But some other glimmers were lower. Memorex was off 2 1/2 at 71 1/2. University Computing slid 3/8 at



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'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' Told to Lift Its Skirt of Secrecy

LONDON, May 28 (Reuters).—The Bank of England, popularly known as the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, was officially urged today to move into the mini-skirt age.

In general, the bank should start to reveal more, said an investigating committee of members of Parliament.

What the committee chiefly wanted revealed was the bank's annual accounts—which, since its formation in 1694, have been kept a close secret.

The committee examined the affairs of the bank as part of a probe into nationalized institutions.

Any institution which is protected by secrecy and shielded from scrutiny is in danger of becoming unself-critical and complacent, the committee said. It added, in another part of the report:

"The bank seems ready to fall back on the broad view that an institution that is nearly 300 years old does not need to use other people's instruments of measurement and control because its longevity indicates that there cannot be much wrong with it."

The committee put forward three main suggestions: Publication of annual accounts, subjecting the bank's capital spending to annual review, and giving off its profits to the government.

Many of the bank's present charges for services were based on out-of-date conditions and should be brought into line with modern prices, the report said.

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High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	100s	High	Low	Last	Change
25 1/2	24	CCI Co pf.72.5	4	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/4	+3/8
23	14 1/4	Cons Corp.	50	24	14 1/2	14	14 1/4	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	EquiGas	2.20	12	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	ESB Inc	1.20	1707	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	Esquire	20	19	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	Indust Nat	1.50	15	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	Indust Nat	1.50	15	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	21 1/2	Indust Nat	1.50	15	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/4

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON 2	25.35	25.45	25.35	25.45	+15

[illegible]

Dec. 31, 1931) ...	416.7	398.0	Sept. 7, 1933.60
= Nominal. 1 asked.			
NEW YORK FUTURES			
May 28, 1970			
World sugar No. 8; July 3.81-82, Sept. 3.83-84, Oct. 3.87, Nov. 3.84 & March 71			
Orange juice (frozen concentrated) July 37.60, Sept. 37.50 b, Jan. 71 28.30 b, March 71 28.50 b. Potatoes: Nov. 2.45, March 71 2.76 April 71 2.00, May 71 2.55 (a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal.			

Jul	11.40	11.47	11.09	11.11	11.11
Aug	11.05	11.19	10.77	10.81	10.81
Sept	10.71	10.82	10.47	10.50	10.50

[illegible]

46%	33%	Dover Cp	.70	8
72%	58%	DowChm	2.60	268
241%	73	DravoCp	1.40	4

Swift International	TAYLOR W.	GRANCO	Pacific States	7-36	8-10	9-10	10-10	11-10	12-10	13-10	14-10	15-10	16-10	17-10	18-10	19-10	20-10	21-10	22-10	23-10	24-10	25-10	26-10	27-10	28-10	29-10	30-10	31-10	32-10	33-10	34-10	35-10	36-10	37-10	38-10	39-10	40-10	41-10	42-10	43-10	44-10	45-10	46-10	47-10	48-10	49-10	50-10	51-10	52-10	53-10	54-10	55-10	56-10	57-10	58-10	59-10	60-10	61-10	62-10	63-10	64-10	65-10	66-10	67-10	68-10	69-10	70-10	71-10	72-10	73-10	74-10	75-10	76-10	77-10	78-10	79-10	80-10	81-10	82-10	83-10	84-10	85-10	86-10	87-10	88-10	89-10	90-10	91-10	92-10	93-10	94-10	95-10	96-10	97-10	98-10	99-10	100-10	101-10	102-10	103-10	104-10	105-10	106-10	107-10	108-10	109-10	110-10	111-10	112-10	113-10	114-10	115-10	116-10	117-10	118-10	119-10	120-10	121-10	122-10	123-10	124-10	125-10	126-10	127-10	128-10	129-10	130-10	131-10	132-10	133-10	134-10	135-10	136-10	137-10	138-10	139-10	140-10	141-10	142-10	143-10	144-10	145-10	146-10	147-10	148-10	149-10	150-10	151-10	152-10	153-10	154-10	155-10	156-10	157-10	158-10	159-10	160-10	161-10	162-10	163-10	164-10	165-10	166-10	167-10	168-10	169-10	170-10	171-10	172-10	173-10	174-10	175-10	176-10	177-10	178-10	179-10	180-10	181-10	182-10	183-10	184-10	185-10	186-10	187-10	188-10	189-10	190-10	191-10	192-10	193-10	194-10	195-10	196-10	197-10	198-10	199-10	200-10	201-10	202-10	203-10	204-10	205-10	206-10	207-10	208-10	209-10	210-10	211-10	212-10	213-10	214-10	215-10	216-10	217-10	218-10	219-10	220-10	221-10	222-10	223-10	224-10	225-10	226-10	227-10	228-10	229-10	230-10	231-10	232-10	233-10	234-10	235-10	236-10	237-10	238-10	239-10	240-10	241-10	242-10	243-10	244-10	245-10	246-10	247-10	248-10	249-10	250-10	251-10	252-10	253-10	254-10	255-10	256-10	257-10	258-10	259-10	260-10	261-10	262-10	263-10	264-10	265-10	266-10	267-10	268-10	269-10	270-10	271-10	272-10	273-10	274-10	275-10	276-10	277-10	278-10	279-10	280-10	281-10	282-10</
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21%	16%	East Oil	1.40	17
84%	57%	EasKodak 1a	1.40	1404
40%	22%	EatonYa	1.40	101
		Echlin	1.15	77

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Stocks	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	
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Join us... and share in its rewards

A few of the more than 200 income-producing real estate properties in the USIF, Real Estate portfolio

International Bonds Traded in Europe

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing prices on May 24, 1970		Bid Ask		Prox Bid Ask		Dollar Bonds		Gold 4-7-70.....		92 1/2		91 1/2		91 1/2	
Aldrich		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Air Line 70-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
Amalgamated		Consol in		8.62 9.12		8.62 9.12		Amstar 69-41.....		90		91		91		91	
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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1. The first group of respondents (10%) was made up of 100% females, 100% of whom were married. The mean age was 36.5 years, with a range of 25 to 45 years. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed. The majority of respondents (80%) were employed, with 20% being unemployed.

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